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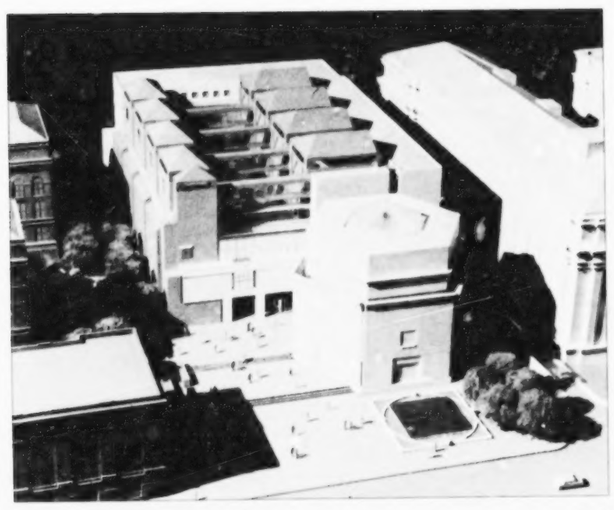
YOU CAN HELP SHAPE THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.

"I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to 'propaganda.'"

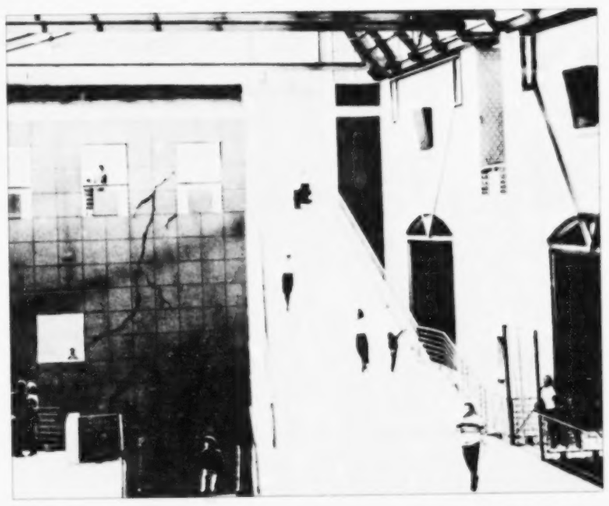
General Dwight D. Eisenhower

(Letter to Chief of Staff George Marshall while Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, on Eisenhower's visit to a death camp — April 12, 1945)

"We are building [the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum] not just to pay our respects to the memory of the victims of an immense tragedy, nor merely to provide the living with a reminder of the horror which even now is slipping out of living memory and into history. We build today for our posterity. With our children and our children's children in mind, we are creating ... a place of remembrance and mourning."

President Ronald Reagan

(Days of Remembrance Ceremony — April 11, 1983)



Hall of Witness, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Site of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

"We will accomplish a mission that the victims have assigned to us: to collect memories and tears, fragments of fire and sorrow, tales of despair and defiance and names—above all—names."

Elie Wiesel, *Nobel Peace Laureate*

(Letter to President Carter — September 27, 1979)

"This event of the Holocaust, the crime against humanity itself, has no parallel in human history. A philosopher wrote that human language itself breaks down when confronted with the monstrous challenge of describing this evil."

President Jimmy Carter

(Remarks at the White House upon receiving the Final Report of the President's Commission on the Holocaust — September 27, 1979)

When the United States Congress created the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, it was stipulated that the Museum will be built entirely with private contributions. To find out more about how you can help, or to send a tax-deductible contribution, please contact:

A Campaign to Remember
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council
2000 L Street, N.W., Suite 717
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/822-6464

A CALL FOR ARTIFACTS

In October 1980, the American people, by a unanimous act of the U.S. Congress, embraced a noble cause — Remembrance of the Holocaust. Three Presidents, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, have set our national course to create a living memorial to the Holocaust — a memorial Museum that will teach all Americans about this most horrific chapter in human history in order to underscore our national commitment to human rights and to human dignity. The Congress and the President have formed a public body, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, to create a national Holocaust Memorial Museum.

The Museum is no longer a dream. Plans for the national memorial, which will be adjacent to the National Mall in Washington, have been approved and construction is underway. The Memorial Museum, a dramatic building designed by James I. Freed of I. M. Pei & Partners, will be completed in 1992.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum needs your help to ensure that the permanent exhibition, which will be seen each year by as many as a million visitors to the National Mall, tells the story of the Holocaust accurately, authentically and powerfully. To accomplish this important task, the Museum must be made aware of the original artifacts, documents, letters, diaries, original works of art, articles of clothing, photographs and other objects that were created in the camps, in ghettos or in hiding. The Museum also seeks artifacts or other original material forewarning of Nazi terror, documenting the crimes, recording American and world responses, pertaining to armed and spiritual resistance, to rescue, to reestablishing life anew and to remembering the Holocaust.

If you have any such material and would be willing to make it available to the Museum, or if you know of anyone who has such material, please contact us. Please send your name, address, telephone number, a description of the object and the story associated with it to:

Curator
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
2000 L Street N.W., Suite 717
Washington, D.C. 20036

This is our national Museum.
Your role in it may be decisive. Thank you.

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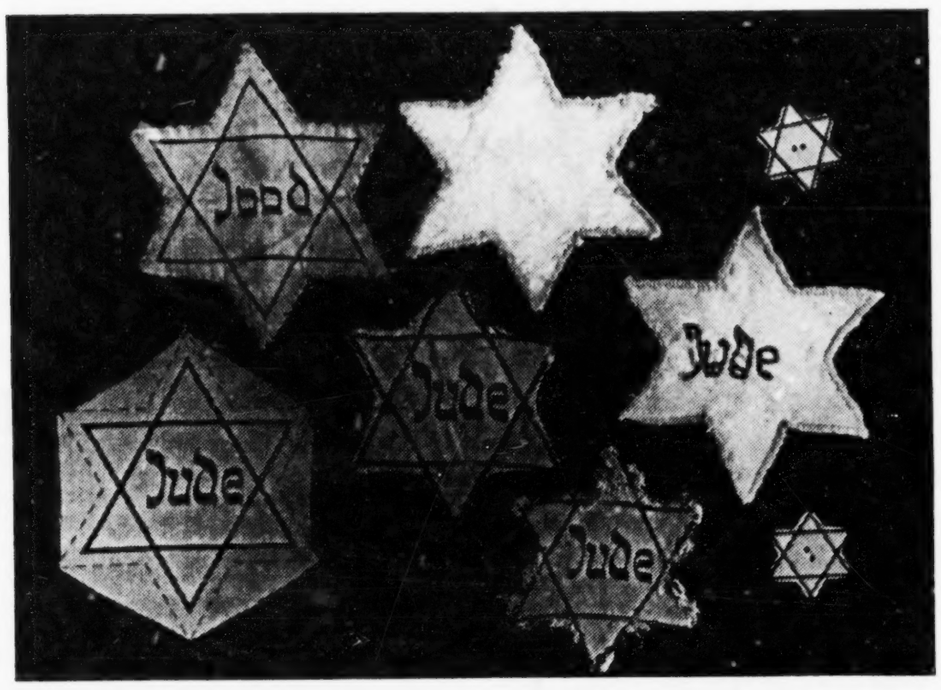
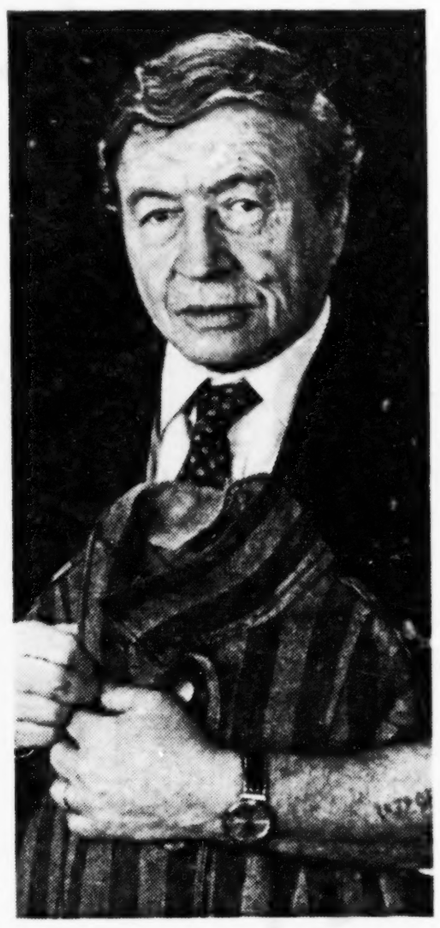
The New York Times

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1989





Mementos to Preserve The Record of Anguish

By ARI L. GOLDMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — The threadbare woolen jacket that William Luksenburg wore as a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp has been hanging in the back of a closet in his home for 40 years. This month, Mr. Luksenburg took the jacket out and brought it to the new Holocaust museum being built here on the National Mall.

"After another 10 to 20 years there won't be any more witnesses," said Mr. Luksenburg, who is 65 years old and whose arm bears the tattooed number forced on him by the Nazis, 187295. "My jacket will speak to generations to come."

Mr. Luksenburg's gift is one of 10,000 that have poured into the offices of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum since the curator put out an appeal a year ago for artifacts of the Holocaust.

Among the items received are letters, diaries, ration cards, receipts, posters, permits, postcards, summonses, drawings, arm bands, photographs, postmarks, scrip, secret coded communications between inmates and identity papers, both real and forged.

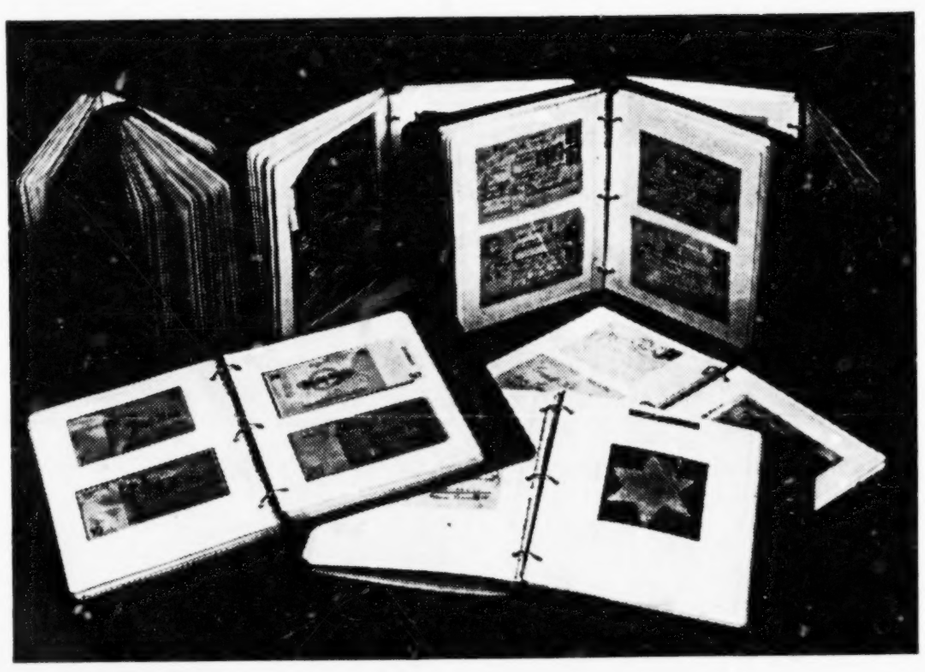
Objects That Tell Stories

"These are things not traditionally thought of as exhibition objects," said Susan W. Morgenstein, the curator. But, she said, they have a special power to tell the human stories of the Holocaust and will provide visitors with "avenues into the experience."

The museum is looking for objects that document Nazi crimes, life in the camps and ghettos, armed and spiritual resistence, rescue efforts as well as efforts to build life anew after the Holocaust.

On the surface, there is nothing either heroic or nefarious about the items that have been donated. They are the items of ordinary life, things that most people discard without a second thought. But because they come from a time when almost nothing was ordinary, these items take on a meaning that transcends them. They are clues to acts of cruelty and kindness, acts of desperation and courage.

The material, which the curator calls "object survivors," will help form the core collection of the museum that is being built on 1.7 acres of land adjacent to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and overlooking the Washington and Jefferson memorials. The Federal Government donated the land; private contributions will pay the costs of building the museum. It is expected to be completed late next year.



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

(Compañía Hamburguesa Americana)

No. 2067

Touristenklasse
Clase Turista
Tourist Class

Motorschiff / *motonave* / *motor vessel* — St. Louis

am / *d'salir* / *sailing* — 13 Mai 1939

von / *de* / *from* — Hamburg

Included in the collection of the United States Holocaust Museum in Washington are a group of the Stars of David that Jews were forced to wear in concentration camps; a jacket worn by William Luksenburg, top right, in the Flossenbürg camp; a collection of more than 1,000 Holocaust artifacts from the Harry Goldsmith estate, and, left, a ticket for passage on the St. Louis, which left Germany in 1939 with 930 Jews on board only to be turned back to Europe after it reached Havana.

Nazi Memorabilia Unwelcome

The museum has turned down some items. Numerous collectors have offered flags, uniforms, guns and banners, many emblazoned with the Nazi swastika. "This is not a museum of Nazi history or of World War II," Ms. Morgenstein explained.

More in keeping with the spirit of the museum was a simple cloth belt donated by Ruth Meyerowitz of West Orange, N.J. She found the belt, made of blue felt with cheerful floral-shaped cutouts, when she was a 13-year-old inmate of Auschwitz-Birkenau. Ignoring Nazi regulations, the girl wore the belt to cinch in the waist of her concentration camp uniform in an act of defiance that she remains proud of to this day.

To assuage her mother's worries as the belt got looser, Mrs. Meyerowitz recalled, "I explained that instead of my getting thinner, the belt was getting longer. It was my magic belt."

These items also have been donated:

¶A tourist-class ticket to the St. Louis, the ill-fated ship that set sail from Germany to Cuba in 1939 with 930 Jews only to be turned back to Europe once it reached Havana. The ticket was issued to Maurice Schoenberger, one of the few on board to survive the war.

¶A "protective passport" issued to a Hungarian Jew, Lili Katz, by the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, complete with Wallenberg's authorizing "W" in the corner.

¶A frayed autograph book from a non-Jewish inmate of Buchenwald whose entries in French, Russian, Polish and German demonstrate the wide net cast by the Nazis. One entry in French says: "The more I see of man, the more I love my dog." The book belonged to Sbigniew Pankowicz.

Behind every item there is a story.

Mr. Luksenburg's jacket, for example, was issued in the winter of 1944 at Flossenberg, a concentration camp north of Nuremberg. The striped grey and blue jacket, no warmer than a flimsy woollen blanket, was all he had to keep him warm for more than a year. He wore it every day in the camp, later as he was forced to work in a stone quarry and still later to repair rail lines bombed by the Allies.

When Mr. Luksenburg was liberated by American soldiers in 1945, weighing less than 70 pounds and so ill he could not speak, he was deloused and the jacket was taken from him and buried in the back of a barn where he had sought refuge.

When he regained his strength after a few months in the hospital, Mr. Luksenberg returned to the barn and dug up his jacket. "I felt I needed evidence of what had happened to me," said Mr. Luksenburg, who now lives in Silver Spring, Md. "I had to take it with me."

Perhaps most compelling are the letters, especially those of the late Harry Goldsmith, a New York businessman who collected and catalogued more than 1,000 Holocaust artifacts, all of which have been donated by his estate to the Holocaust museum.

Some letters show desperate attempts to save loved ones, like this message from Buffalo, N.Y., to Anna Sara Osgan, a woman bound for Aushwitz: "Trying Cuba and Shanghai, doing everything we can, will telegram other steps, hang in there, warm kisses."

And there are letters of incredible cruelty, like this one in response to a request from Mrs. Osgan's husband for her remains: "The urn cannot be handed over on the grounds of the 2/18/44 decree of the SS economy administration headquarters since your wife was a Jewess. Because of 1/7/43 decree, her belongings were taken in for the benefit of the state."

Finally, there are the letters of hope and prayer, like this one from an inmate of Auschwitz: "Please make it until the end."

The museum also acquired the grade school report card of John Goldmeier of Baltimore, who experienced Nazi persecution as a schoolboy in Frankfurt in the 1930's. The report card, preserved from his youth at the Farrentrapp School in Frankfurt, lists his religion as "Israelite." Covering a period from 1935 to 1938, the report card outlines how he began in a regular class, was segregated into a Jewish class, then thrown out of school and then put into a special Jewish school before his family fled Germany.